

HUR GILDED WIDOWS.

One of Them Have Fortunes Awaiting Quarter of a Billion.

Six widows of the United States have an aggregate wealth of more than a quarter of a billion dollars. William Henry Smith, who died the other day in Japan, left an estate estimated at \$70,000,000. Herby Green does not talk about her fortune, but it has been placed at from \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000. Mrs. Russell Sage came into \$80,000,000, but she has given away \$15,000,000 in less than a year. There is Mrs. Anna Weightman Walker, who is worth \$60,000,000. Mrs. Marshall Field is comfortable on \$15,000,000, and Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr., has \$6,000,000. Her wealth is not so great in itself, but her sons will come into, perhaps, \$50,000,000 when they are of age. All this wealth has not accumulated by the husbands of the women; as a matter of fact, in but two instances were the husbands the money makers, and they were Russell Sage and Marshall Field. Herby Green inherited about \$12,000,000 from her father, and she has spent all her life trying to see how high she could pile up the pyramids of golden coins. When she is not engaged in fighting lawyers, Mrs. Green spends her time in buying substantial securities and clipping coupons. When she dies the fortune will go to her son, Edward Green, a railroad builder and politician in Texas, and her daughter, Sylvia, who is unmarried.

Mrs. Russell Sage's greatest gift was \$10,000,000 for improving the condition of the poor. She has announced that in the distribution of the Sage millions there will be no indiscriminate giving. Mrs. Walker is primarily a business woman and spends most of her time keeping track of her investments. Her wealth came from her father, William Weightman of Philadelphia.

Perhaps the greatest of all recent estates was that of Marshall Field, the Chicago merchant, who died worth more than \$100,000,000. Provision for his grandchildren, who will, in time, inherit the bulk of the estate, and the important educational and charitable bequests left a comparatively small sum for the widow, Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr., is training her sons to care for the millions that will be theirs.

PLAYING THE HORSES.

How a \$10,000 Bank Roll Won \$250,000 a Year for Eight Years.

That the professional gambler has the best of the game is proved every time an investigation lets in the light of truth. But the recent revelations made by District Attorney Jerome of New York are simply astounding in their exposure of how the pool room proprietors fleece the people who think they can beat the horseracing game. The other day his agents raided a pool room at 112 Fulton street and were fortunate enough to secure possession of a neatly kept set of books which make astounding revelations. The books contain a complete record of the pool room transactions for several years past. They show that in January, 1899, a "bank roll" of \$5,000 was made up. Every day of the month the transactions are summed up in columns of winnings and losses. The books show, after all expenses including "protection" money had been paid, a profit of \$10,063.75. In May there was another "back-up" of profits amounting to \$14,271. Then the "bank roll" was increased to \$10,000. From that time, May, 1899, the bank roll was never drawn upon in any single month and for eight years the winnings have averaged \$250,000 a year. The books show how and among whom the money was divided and it is believed that "the man higher up" than he ever was before. One of those who regularly received a 15 per cent take-off is said to be a State Senator. Mr. Jerome will not make names public at this time.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

The conference for education in the South held its three days' session at Pinehurst, N. C., and re-elected Robert Ogden of New York as president.

President Dabney of Cincinnati university is planning commercial colleges in connection with the institution. He proposes to have the students work in banks and brokerage offices while pursuing the courses of study.

The Minnesota Legislature defeated the bill introduced by the committee on education, which aimed to take school affairs out of politics by having the county school board of five members selected by ballot, and having these boards select the county superintendents.

At a recent meeting of the general education board of New York \$625,000 was allotted out of the Rockefeller fund to five institutions. This included \$300,000 for Yale, \$200,000 for Princeton and \$125,000 to Bowdoin college in Maine, Colorado college, Colorado Springs, Colo., and Millsaps college, Jackson, Miss.

The presidents of the four classes of Harvard university appeared on the stage of the majestic theater of Boston the other night and made formal apology on behalf of the undergraduates for the part taken by some of them in the egg-throwing and general disturbance at the first performance of "Brown of Harvard."

A paragraph in the School Journal says that the Indiana Legislature has passed a bill which gives the State board of education the right to re-examine teachers' training courses to the normal schools. When such courses are properly taught these schools will be entitled to use the word "approved" in their titles, and teachers will be given credit for work in these schools.

W. H. Maxwell, New York City superintendent of public schools, in a recent address before the students of Columbia university, gave it as his opinion that no nervous or excitable person should attempt to teach. The teacher, he said, "should be an athlete and a trained artisan. The strain on the nervous system is so great, and the demand upon the physical strength so severe that when it comes to managing a room full of fifty or sixty boys, only a man who has a good physique and abundant physical powers can hope to succeed."

In view of the recent utterances of President Roosevelt and President Eliot of Harvard on the subject of football in connection with college athletics, considerable interest was aroused by the remarks of President Hadley of Yale, who in a recent speech at a meeting of Yale alumni at Plainfield, N. J., expressed the belief that football might very properly be permitted where the student body was composed chiefly of undergraduates, but in a university where the students were largely of the graduate or professional type (football), by consuming time and subtracting from professional energy, became a harmful diversion.

CLASS RULE FATAL.

PRESIDENT GIVES WARNING AT JAMESTOWN.

In Exposition Speech Says End of Republic Will Come When Government is in Hands of Either Plutocracy or Mob Instead of All.

President Roosevelt's speech at the opening of the tercentennial exposition at Jamestown and an appeal to national pride to preserve the republic by avoiding the fatal error of "class rule."

"Other nations have fallen," he said, "because the citizens gradually grew to consider the interests of a class before the interests of the whole; for when such was the case it mattered little whether it was the poor who plundered the rich or the rich who exploited the poor. In either event the end of the republic was at hand."

"We are resolute in our purpose not to fall in such a pit. This great republic of ours never shall become the government of a plutocracy and it never shall become a government of the mob."

"God willing, it shall remain what our fathers who founded it meant it to be, a government where each man stands on his own feet as a man and where we strive to give every man a fair chance to show the stuff that is in him."

Avoiding politics, in the accepted sense of the word, he devoted his address to history, reviewing the founding of the nation, giving special credit to the English, but calling attention to the fact that the blood of many peoples flows in the veins of the typical American. He then referred to our national problems, saying that the struggles in times of peace are as great and as important as those of war. The President spoke in part as follows:

At the outset I wish to say a word of special greeting to the representatives of the foreign governments here present. They have come to assist us in celebrating what was in very truth the birthday of this nation. For in the year 1494 the English first settled those incoming, whose growth from their own loins and by the action of newcomers from abroad was to make the people which 150 years later assumed the solemn responsibility and weighty duties of complete independence.

In welcoming you I must say a special word, first to the representatives of the people of Great Britain and Ireland, and next to those of the people of France, of whom as it happens I myself am one, have but a very small portion of English blood in our veins. In no way alters the other fact that this nation was founded by Englishmen, by the Cavalier and Puritan.

Let us therefore greet all of you, the representatives of the people of Continental Europe. From almost every nation of Europe we have drawn some part of our blood, some part of our traits.

Again, let me bid you welcome, representatives of a newly kept part of the continent. In the larger aspect, your interests and ours are identical. Your problems are the same as ours, and we are united as we strive to settle them. I pledge you herewith on the part of this nation the same friendly and good-will which we have shown to the people of the East, which is yet the most ancient East, the East of time immemorial. In particular, let me express a word of hearty welcome to the representative of the mighty island empire of Japan, that empire which, in learning from the West, has shown that she can learn as well as teach the West in return.

First English Settlement.

We have met to-day to celebrate the opening of the exposition which itself commemorates the first permanent settlement of us of our stock in Virginia, the first beginning of what has since become this great republic. We have gathered here as a handful of English adventurers, who had crossed the ocean in what we should call a "bank roll" of a few hundred years ago, landed in the great wooded wilderness, the Indian haunted waste, which then stretched down the water's edge along the entire Atlantic coast.

Hitherto each generation among us had its own kind of struggle, its own lights in the Revolutionary War the business was to achieve independence. Immediately afterwards came the struggle for a more perfect union—that to achieve the national unity and the capacity for orderly development, without which our liberty, our independence would have been a curse and not a blessing. In each of these contests, we have had many leaders, many different States. It is but fair to say that the foremost place was taken by the statesmen of the North and Virginia, the result of the war—George Washington; while the two great political tendencies of the time, which made the names of two other great Virginians, Jefferson and Marshall, from one of whom our Constitution was framed, were the people which is the foundation stone of democracy, and from the other the plutocracy.

ADVICE THAT PAID.

Clergyman Who Found the Agricultural Department Reliable.

A few years ago a clergyman who had injured his health retired from the vineyard of the Lord to 1500 acres in Pennsylvania. He knew absolutely nothing about farming. From the different parts of his little flock he sent samples of crops to the Agricultural Department at Washington and asked for guidance, and he got it. The scientists were delighted to encounter a man who had no inherited agricultural prejudices to uproot. He was ready to plow according to the rules laid down in the pamphlets and to treat his stock scientifically. The farm, because of the good husbandry of the preacher, is now a model farm. His own faith in the ability of the Agricultural Department to make it pay, and the friendliness of a parishioner, enabled him to get the place on credit.

He has conducted his crops with strict fidelity to instructions from Washington. The result is that within a few years he has paid off the \$7,000 mortgage, is running a very close, profitable business in the bank, and is deriving from his 15 acres an annual income of \$2,000. The Department of Agriculture has published an account of this preacher's remarkably successful experiment, describing his 15 acres as a model American farm.

To Pay Women Teachers More.

The New York State Senate has passed the teachers' salary bill, the object of which is to give the women the same salaries as the men in New York City schools. The position should determine the salaries, and not the sex, but gives the city board of education discretionary powers so as not to violate the home-rule principle. It provides for a minimum salary of \$720, with fixed annual increases equal for both sexes.

Standard Army for Cuba.

The general staff of the United States army has prepared a plan for a standing army for Cuba, to consist of 12,000 men, all of whom, including the officers, are to be natives. This plan will be submitted to Provisional Governor Magoon, and is intended to take the place of the increase in the rural guards, recently proposed. It is thought, more acceptable to the Cuban people.

Henry I. Metz of New York became violent in Louisville and raves constantly about the Thaw case. He was removed from his hotel to jail.

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This water supply for New York is a far greater enterprise than the Panama canal in the engineering problems and even in the money outlay. There are also private engineering problems going on in New York which reach into the millions. Many of these have to do with the construction of great buildings.

Decide Not Professions.

We are steadily bent on preserving the institution of private property, we combat every tendency to convert it into a simple to economic servitude, and we care not whether the tendency is due to a sinistral class, or whether it is due to the actions of those members of the predatory classes whose anti-social passions immediately increasing the wealth of the very fact that they possess wealth.

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We have our regard for each man on the essential, not the accidental, but by his deeds, by his conduct, not by what he has acquired. The interests of the whole, for whom we have the case it mattered little whether it was the poor who plundered the rich or the rich who exploited the poor. In either event the end of the republic was at hand.

We are resolute in our purpose not to fall in such a pit. This great republic of ours never shall become the government of a plutocracy and it never shall become a government of the mob."

Justice S. Morrill of Vermont, who died in 1898, held the record, still unbroken, for length of continuous service in Congress, although Senator Allison is running a very close second. Mr. Morrill was twelve years in the lower house, going directly to the Senate, where he remained for thirty-two years. Mr. Allison has served eight years in the House and Thirty-four in the Senate, but there is a break of two years in his record.

To the Washington correspondents the President outlined the definite statement that he would favor Secretary Taft for the next presidential nomination and that he would support any arrangement that Taft might take the stump in Ohio this summer.

By a vote of 23 to 5 the Florida Senate adopted a resolution declaring the 14th and 15th amendments to the national constitution void, and to disfranchise the negro in that State. It was certain that the House would follow suit and that the whole matter would come before the Supreme Court.

Senator Foraker went to a great deal of trouble and at his own expense in gathering evidence in connection with the "brownau" raid. It transpired during the debate that he had sent a detective to the scene to make inquiries, and that for this purpose he had selected a colored man named Ferguson.

In announcing at the Jefferson day dinner of the New York Independence League that the organization of the league was to be made national, W. R. Hearst served notice that he would be a candidate for the presidential office next year. He said that neither of the old parties was true to its purposes.

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President Presses Gold Buttons, De-livers Address and Reviews Magnificent Naval Pageant Amid Thunderous Salutes.

The exposition opened Friday by President Roosevelt on the shores of Hampton Roads, amid the salutes of cannon from nearly 100 war ships and in the presence of numerous officials and diplomats representing our own and foreign governments, should have an interest for Americans second to none attaching to any former national exhibition in our history. The Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition commemorates the 300th anniversary of the first permanent English-speaking colony in America, and, besides, interest in it should be great because of the many historic associations of the surrounding territory. The soil adjacent has been the scene of more bloody battles during the Revolutionary War, the war of 1812 and the Civil War than any other part of America. Yorktown and Appomattox are close by.

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AMAZES THE WORLD.

Engineering Activity in New York Is the Greatest Ever.

Probably never before in the history of the world has there been in progress at one time such a stupendous amount of building and public improvement as that by which New York is now being transformed. There are now under way in New York engineering projects whose value is \$344,000,000, and contracts have been authorized but not yet let for \$105,000,000 more work. This does not include the expenditure annually of \$3,000,000 to improve the water supply, for which an aggregate expenditure of \$102,000,000 has been planned. The following table gives the details:

Work.	Estimated Cost.
Perkins tunnels and terminals	\$100,000,000
Hudson Companies tunnels, subways and terminals	100,000,000
New York Central terminals and electrification	80,000,000
Battery tunnels and subways	9,000,000
New York and Long Island tunnel	4,800,000
Subway extension and pipe galleries, East Side	40,000,000
Subway extension and pipe galleries, West Side	50,000,000
Subway bridge loop	15,000,000
Manhattan bridge and approach	20,000,000
Williamsburg bridge	15,000,000
Blackwell's Island bridge	15,000,000
Smaller bridges	1,000,000
Total	\$449,000,000
New water supply	102,000,000
Grand total	\$551,000,000

These figures do not include the work on the Ambrose channel in the harbor, which is a \$4,000,000 job, nor do they take into account the engineering work done on great buildings. There was about \$40,000,000 worth of building done in New York last year for office and factory buildings alone. It is safe to say that from \$100,000,000 to \$15,000,000,000 of that work required the services of expert engineers. There is probably more work of that kind going on this year than last. It may be said that besides the \$511,000,000 already mentioned there is fully \$14,000,000 more of engineering work going on, making a grand total of \$565,000,000 worth of construction in connection with transportation and building already under way or provided for in and around New York which may be described properly as great engineering projects. This sum of \$565,000,000 may be termed